PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.-The September num ber of this hriving monthly abounds in interesting matter. It opens with a smartly written article (in a literary sense) un er the head of "Our Parties and Politic;" but the views of the writer are, in other respects, not marked by any great profundity of thought or intimate acquaintance with the principles of civit polity. We would recommend the able con uctors o his excell nt periodical not to abandon the ground which they have so successfully occu-pied, by allowing it to degenerate into a mere party organ-and that, too, more sectional than popular in its tendencies and sympathies. Tue to us in the paper entitled "Wood Notes," are continued in the present number. The writer evidently a close and enthusiastic observer of nature; and to his passionate admiration of the ever-varying a-pects and phenomena of his favorite study, he unites that felicitous power of description which is only to be acquired by careful literary cultivation. In an able article from the French of Scudo we have a just and carefully considered analysis of the merits of that exaggerated school of music properly designated as "the proligious," of which Liszt is the type and the incarnation. Those who refuse to submit their correct natural taste to the arbitrary canons of the quackery of art, and who look upon music as the legitimate expres sion of poetry and sentiment, and not as a mere vehicle for the display of mechanical excellence, will find in the strictures of the writer—himself one of the ablest of modern musical critics-much to confirm and uphold their judgment. At a period when competition in operatic music has reached a point with us which renders it important that we should not be led away by the eclat of imported reputations, sound criticism of this sort cannot fail to have a mest beneficial influence upon the public taste. There is a growing tendency amongst us to form independent ideas on artis tical subjects, which it is desirable to strengthen and encourage, by opposing to the interested dicta of hireling enthusiasts the matured judge ments of writers who have made music a life study, and who are too honest to submit their ludgments to the scientific pretension and affectation of fashionable coteries. Whilst on this subject we must not omit the opportunity of quoting from the lucubrations of that desultory and ubiquitous philosopher, "The Editor at Large," some remarks upon the condition and prospects of the operatic stage in this country, which have a present interest :-

which have a present interest:—

But let us leave the region of dollars and hypothecated stocks. Let us fly from that oefaniting street; let us eachew bankers and directors, bulls and bears, and hover over some lighter and more graceful topic. There's the opera! Dimes, thou apollo of the boxes, does not thy heart beat a sort of overture of delight at the ver; sound of the word? Ah! you say, in that alegant lackadaisical manner which you alone know how to manage; ah! dear delightful Astor place, how charming it was! What happy, happy hours did I spend there, languishing with Douizetti, flirting with Rossini, trembling with Mizart, deafoned with Verdi, Truffi, Benedetti, Bosio, Beletti—names that, speil-like, corjure up visions of past delights! What delicious little boxes, what enchanting gosips, what nods and becks and wreathed smiles flew across the little house in which everybody knew everybody! It was beavenly, I tell you!

But those times are past now, and the old Astor is gone with them, and in its place a splendid edifice has splung into existence, farther up. We cannot venture to predict the success of the Fourteenth Birset Opera House, because to be as unlucky for tose concerned as it was to be the owner of the Bettian Horse, or to have a plece of Tholosan gold in ene's pocket.

But, say you, Dimes, that, notwithstanling all

Bettan Horse, or to have a piece of Tholosan gold in one's pucket.

But, say you, Dimes, that, notwithstanding all these terrible faitures, opera managers appear to be a thriving race?

There's the miracle! The opera manager in the dull seas in tushes off to Europe to engage a troupe. He has just been utterly ruined by his last speculation, yet we find him taking a first class passage on board of a Cunarder, and drinking his Burgundy and Geisenheimer every day at dinner. After he has been gone a couple of months, indefite rumors reach us through the medium of the reas, of the great things that he has been doing: "we wonderful artists he has engaged, the extendinary stratagems he was obliged to resort to in or let to circumvent rival impresarios, who wanted to obtain possession of the celebrated prima tonna assolute, Signora Chizzulini, from the Teatro San Felice. It is also bunted that he has been obliged to pay the It is also hunted that he has been obliged to pay the a tinta predigious sums of money, as carriers for the continuance of their engagements, though where he get seld moneys the public is not informed. Will, in a menth or so, the broken down and baok rupt manager return per stamer in the very best health and spirits, and accommanded by the different members of his new troupe. Hat at last the emmaning is about to be conducted with spirit. Errory wall is covered with placards containing a gloring prospectus of the ensuing season. There are at least two come new operas, never performed in this country, that are to be preduced almost immediately, "with new screety, costumes and decoratione, at an expense of several millious of dollars." The public is on the tip-toe of expectation, and every one feels a sort of mental shower bath when La Bonnambula its, through the whole eason, with perhaps a slight sprinking of Lucis, just to freeson the peo le up a little. But they go, notwithstanding, with a good natured pertinactly worthy of all praise, and listen to the choruses they know by heart, and the solos they could sing in this elecy, with a sort of trusting conditence that the manager will perform his promises yet. The season draws to a clove. Notwithstanding the fact of the house having be un fell rearly every night, it is whis-sered dolefully, that the memager, poor fellow, is again ruined. One or two of the chief artists age studiedly indisposed on the evening of the performance, and the tickets are restrated. It leaks out, however, that the real cause was a rebellion on the part of the tunor, who was a rebellion on the part of the tunor, who was a rebellion on the part of the tunor, who was a rebellion on the part of the tunor, who was a rebellion on the part of the sort of the produced on the bulk that, as a close to the season and a chance for the impression to redeem this lie and nounced on the bulk that, as a close to the season and a chance for the impression to request the produced. The went knows now many—th

The story of "Israel Potter," by Melville, continues to maintain its interest. It seems to be the intention of the author to bring all the coutemporaneous celebrities of the epoch at which the story is laid before his readers. In t'ne chapters published in the present number, we make acquaintance with that singular compound of good and evil qualities, Paul Jones :-

pound of good and evil qualities, Paul Jones:—
About half past ten o'clock, as they were thus conversing, Israel's a quaintan e, the 'pretty chambermaid, rapped at the door, saying, with a titter, that a very rude gentleman in the passage of the court, desired to see Doctor Frank'.in.

"A very rude gentleman "repeated the wise man in French, narrowly looking at the girl, "that means, a very fine gentleman who has just paid you some energetic compliment. But let nim come up, my girl," he added patriant blocally.

In a few momente, a "swift, coquettish step was heard, followed, as if in chase, by a sharp and many one. The door op ned larsel was sixting as that accidentally his eye pier ed the revice made by the osening of the door, which, like a theatrical screen, stood for a moment, between Doctor Frank lin and the just of terring visiter. And behind that as een, through the crack, Israel caught one mentary glimp so of a little bit of by play between the pretty of ambermaid and the stranger. The vivacious my man promain of the stars—doubtless in freakus return for some liferal advances—but had suffered herself to be over taken at last ere too late; and on the instant lar sel caught eight of her, was with an insincere air of rosy esentment, receiving a reguish pinch on the arm, and a still more reguisa salute on the cheel.

"If se next instant both disappeared from the range of the cravice the aid deneding where the arm."

te next instant both disappeared from the range of the crevice; the girl departing whones she had come; the stranger—transiently invisible as he advanced behind the door—entering the room. When irruel now perceived him again, he seemed, while momentarily hidden, to have undergone a complete

or me; the stranger—transiently invisible as he add vaced behind the door—entering the room, When I student to may perceived him again, he seemed, while momentarily hidden, to have undergone a complete matter. The matter is a state of a dishberited ladian Cuief in European clothes. An unvanquishable enthusism, intensified to perfect sobriety, concored to his savage, self poesessed eye. He was elegandly and somewhat extravagantly dressed as a civihan. He carried hamely with a rustic, barbario juntiness, strangely dashed with a superir duced touch of the Parisian salon. His tanget, cheek, like a date, spoke of the tropics. A wonderful atmosphere of proud friendlessness and a cordiu isolation invested him. Yet was there a bit of the poet as well as the outlaw in him, too. A cool selemnity of interpidity sat on his lip. He looked like one who of purpose sought out harm's way. He looked like one who never had been, and never would be, a subordinate.

Israel thought to himself that seliom before had he seen such a being. Though dressed a l-1-mode, he did not seem to be allogetoer civilized.

So absorbed was our adventurer by the person of the stranger, that a few moments passed ere he began to be aware of the circumstance that Dr. Franklin and this new visiter having saluted as old acquisintances, were now sitting in earnest conversation together.

"Do as you please; but I will not bide a suitor much longer," said the stranger in bitterness. "Congress gave me to understand that, upon my arrival here, I should be given immediate command of the the Indien; and now, for no earthly reason that I can see, you Commissioners have presented her, fresh from the stocks at Amsterdam, to the King of France, and not to me. What does the King of France with such a frigate? And want can I not do with her? Give me bask the "In Hen," and in less than one mouth, you shall hear glorious or fatal news of Paul Jones."

"Come, come, captain," said Doctor Franklin, soothingly, "tell me now, what would you do with her, if you had her?"

"I

but supported by some frigates from Brest at a proper distance, might draw them out, so that the larger vessels could capture them."

"Decoy-duck to French frigates!—Very dignified office, truly!" hissed Paul in a fiery rage. "Distor Franklin, whatever Paul Jones does for the cause of America, it must be done through unlimited orders: a separate, supreme command; no leader and no connection but himself. Have I not already by my services on the American coast shown that I am well wortly all this? Why then do you seek to degrade me below my previous level? I will mount, not sink. I live but for honor and glory. Give me then something honorable and glorious to do, and something famous to do it with. Give me the Indien."

The man of wisdom slowly shook his bead. "Everything is lost through this shillystallying timidity called prudence," cried Paul Jones, starting to his feet; "to be effectual, war should be carried on like a monsoon; one changeless determination of every particle towards the one unalterable aim. But in vaciliating councils, statesmen idle about like the cars' paws in calms. My God, why was I not born a Czar!"

"A norwester rather. Come, come, captain," added the sage, "sta down; we have a third person present, you see,"—polating towards Israel, who sat rapt at the volcanic sprit of the stranger.

Faul slightly started, and turned inquiringly upon Israel, who, equally owing to Paul's own earnestness of discourse, and Israel's miltoniess bearing, bad thus far remained undiscovered.

"Never fear, captain," said the sage, "this man is true blue; a secret courier, and an American born. He is an escaped prisoner of war."

"Ah, captured in a ship?" asked Paul eagerly;

"What ship? None of mine! Paul Jones never was captured."

"No, sir, in the brigantine Washington, out of Boston," replied Israel. "We were cruising to cut off supplies to the English."

"Did your shipmates talk much of me?" demanding homage to his gew gaws; "w. did they say of Paul Jones?"

"I never heart had before this evening," said Isr

memoring homage to his gew gaws; "w... did
they say of Paul Jones?"

"I never heard the name before this evening,"
said Israel.

"What? Ah...brigantine Washington...let me
see; that was before? I had outwited the Sebefrigate, fought the Milford, and captured the Medish
and the rest off Louisburg. You were long before
the news, my lad," he added with a sort of compassionate air.

"Our friend here gave you a rather blant
answer," said the wise man, sagely miscrievous,
and addressing Paul.

"Yes. And I like him for it. My man, will you
go a cruise with Paul Jenes? You fellows so blunt
with the tongue, are apt to be sharp with the steel.
Come, my lad, return with me to Beest. I go in a
few days."

Fired by the contagious spirit of Paul, Israel, forgetting all about his previous desire to reach house,
sparkled with response to the summons. But Doctor
Franklin interrupted him.

"Our friend here," said he to the Captain, "is
at present engaged for very different duty."

Much other conversation followed, during which
Paul Jones again and again expressed his impatience
at being unemployed, and his resolution to accept of
no employ unless it gave him supreme anthority;
while in answer to all this, Dr. Franklin, not unlafinenced by the uncompromising spirit of his guest,
and well knowing that however unpleasant a trait
in conversation, or in the transaction of civil affairs,
yet in war this very quality was invaluable, as projectiles and combustibles, finally assured Paul, after
many complimentary remarks, that he would immediately exert himself to the utmost to procufor him some enterprise which should come up to
his merits.

"Thank you for your frankness," said Paul;
"frank myself, I love to deal with a frank man.
You, Dr. Franklin, are true and deep; and so you
are frank."

The sage sedately smiled, a queer incredulity just
lurking in the corner of his mouth.

"But how about our little scheme for new modelling stips of war?" said the Doctor, shifting the
subject; "it will be a great thing for our infant

with the going to a sittle drawer, he produce a small braket, filled with a carious looking use for you can't improve so well en ideas as you can en bodies."

With the going to a sittle drawer, he produce a small braket, filled with a carious looking use for you do wood, and several bits of wood unet ached. It looked live a nurser, basket containing he sken edds and ends of playthings.

"Now look here, Osptain, though the thing is but begun at priseat, yet there is ecough to show that that one idea at least of yours is not fessible."

Paul was all attention, as if having unbounded confidence in whatever the sage might suggest; while israel looked on, quite as interested as either, his heart swelling with the thought of being privy to the consultation of two such men—consultations, too, having ultimate reference to such momentous affairs as the freeing of nations.

"If," continued the Doctor, taking up some of the loo se bits and pilling them along on one side of the too of the frame, "If the better to shelter your crew in an engagement you construct your rail in the manner proposed—as thus—tren, by the excessive weight of the timber, you will too much interfere with the ship's centre of gravity. You will have that too high."

"Ballast in the hold in proportion," said Paul.

"Then you will suck the whole hull too low. But, here, to have less smoke in time of battle, especially on the lower deck, you proposed a new sort of batchway. But that won't do. See here now: (have inverted certain ventilating pipes—they are to traverse the vessel thus"—laying some tolictic pins along—"the current of air to enter here and be discharged there. What do you think of that? But now about the main things—fast salling, driving little to leeward, and drawing little water. Look, or at this keel. I whistled it only night before last, just before going to hed. Do you see now how."

At this crisis, a knock was heard at the door, and the chambermaid re appeared, announ ing that two

At this crisis, a knock was heard at the door, and the chambernald re-appeared, amounting that two gentlemen were that moment crossing the court below to see Doctor Franklin.

"The Duke de Chartres and Count D'Estang," and the Doctor; "they appointed for last night, but did not come. Captain, this has something indirectly to do with your affair. Through the Duke, Count D'Estang has spoken to the King about the secret expedition, the traign of which you first three out. Cal early to-morrow, and I will inform you for the result."

or of the result."

With his tawny hand Paul pulled out his watch, a small, richly je welled hady's watch.

"It is so late, I will stay'nere to-night," he said; "Is there a convenient room?"

"Quick," said the Dootor, "it might be i'l advised of you to be seen with me just now. Our friend bere will let you share his chamber. Quick, Israel, and show the Captain thither."

THE NOCTES AMBROSIANE: Edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, and published by J. S. Redfield.-This new and complete edition of the celebrated papers which established for Blackwood such a high critical reputation, possesses an additional value in the copious notes and illustrations with which it abounds, and which were rendered necessary by the oblivion into which many of the persons and circumstances alluded to have, in the lapse of years, necessarily fallen. It contains, besides, a history of Blackwood's Magazine, and me-moirs of Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg and Maginn, the accredited authors of the "Noctes." celebrated Chaldee Manuscript, which first brought Blackwood into notoriety, and which, owing to its libellous severity, was suppressed almost as soon as published, as well as several other articles by the same admirable pens, are also introduced in this edition, although not strictly belonging to the series of papers which have given the work its title. Dr. Mackenzie claims the credit of peculiar fitness for the task he has assumed, from a long literary career passed in England and Scotland, and a familiar acquaintance with most of the persons and events treated of in the "Noctes." So far as a cursory examination of the results of his la bors will enable us to pronounce an opinion, we may state that they exhibit the fullest evidences of a desire to discharge conscientiously the duties of literary legatee to the distinguished men to whose genius and whose wit the world owes these admirable productions.

Strange Credulity—A \$3,000 swindte.

[From the Columbus (O.) State Journal, Aug 22.]

About two weeks ago, as a gentleman farmer, living in Madison county, was riding towards his home, not far distant, he observed a man and a woman by the road side, engaged is repairing tin wave. A few days afterwards, a woman called at his house and after some conversation, asked him if he did not recollect her. He replied that he did not. She then told him that she had even him on the road a few days before, and that his appearance had made such an impression upon her mind, that she was compelled to call and see him. She told him that she was an astrologer, and that ahe was well acquainted with its mysteries. She saw at once that he was an extraordinary person, and knew that he had been born under a particular planet, and that great things might be expected of him. She then took from her apron a book which seemed to contain a number of diagrams, figures, &c., and read from it, in an unknown tongue, a few "hoous po

from it, in an unknown tongue, a few "hooms pocus" surtences, after which, closing it and putting it back into its hiding place, she went into the
kithen, bought a few pounds of butter of the wife
of the gentleman, for which she paid liberally, and
went on her way.

A day or two afterwards, the woman called again,
reiteraing what she had said on her first visit, the
farmer paying but little attention to what she said,
looking up on the whole affair as a attempt to humbur him. Not at all discouraged, the woman called
again to next day, and womd up her conversation by saying that she knew where three hat crowns
full of gold had been burird on his farm, and that,
if he would do as she directed, they could recover
it; but that it was necessary to alkey the spirite
that stood guard over it; that a large sun of money
must be present with them, at the incannain. Bhe
thoughthree thousand collars would be required, but
was not sure as to the amount; and she proposed,
if he would go into it, and furnish the moore, that
she would give him two-thirds of the trouble, while
she would give him two-thirds of the trouble.

Up to this time, the farmer appears have
had no confidence in the woman; but a she
took his hand, and traced the mysterious lines
therein, telling him the great things in store for
him, he began to place some confidence is her,
especially as she and to a him some things that had
coursed his hand, and traced the mysterious lines
therein, telling him the great things in store for
him, he began to place some confidence is her,
especially as she and to a him some things that hed
coursed his first had been some confidence in ber,
especially as she and to a him some things that hed
coursed he had the supposed had never been
further, was then folded up and push the should
that \$2,000 was the amount required to be proceed
to all this money resides in cash about \$4,000.
The rest say the woman called again, and said
that size of which he receive for the castite, and the
package of which he receive for the casti

Professor W. Henry Green, of Princetos, N. J. will rea h is the Presbyterian church, University place, (Dr Pott's,) this morning at 1d o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Rev. Robert H. Rogers will be installed at Gloucester, on Wednesday, the 30th. Sermon by Dr. Dewey.

Mr. Joseph G. Symmes, of the last graduating class of the Princeton Seminary, has received a call to become pastor of the clure; at Madison, Ia.

Rev. Jerome Twitchell, of New Orleans, has received a call to become pastor of a church at

Calveston, Texas.

Rev. Dr. Mandeville, of Albany, has signified his ac eptance of the call of the Government street church in Mobile. Rev. J L. Wilson, late of the Alleghany Seminary, has accepted a call from the O. S. couron is Jefferson, hrd.

nary, has secepted a call from the U.S. cauren in Jefferson, ind.

Mr. Bichard Metcalf, late of the Cambridge Divinity School, has accepted the invitation of the Unitarian Society in Bath, to become tneir pastor.

Mr. Charles W. Cooper, a late graduate of Princeton Theological Semuary, has received a call from the Presbyterian church at Pontiac, Mich., (late Dr. Penny's.) to become their pastor.

Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge, of Baton Rouge, La., has received a call to Henderson, Ky.

Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, of Loveli, Mass., has received a unanamous call from the Misgars Square Battst church at Buffalo. It is not yet decided whether he will comply with the invitation or not.

ORDINATIONS.

The Presbytery of Peoria, on the 3d inst., ordained William A. Fleming to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed him pastor of the courch of Farmington, ill.

Mr. William Dooley was ordained to the work of the ministry by a council convened with the Freedom Regular Baptist church, Boone county, Ind., on the 29th ut.

B: a call of the Friendship Baptist Church, Floy county, Ga., Mr. William C. Hendricks was ordene on the 16th ult., to the work of the Gospel ministry

on the 16th ult., to the work of the Gospel ministry.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

The Rev. Frederick S. E. Presbyterian elergyman of Port Hudson, La., died while on his way north. Mr. Ernst graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Rev. John Peebles, formerly pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian church in Huntingdon, Pa., died on the 11th inst.

Rev. B. F. Keeling, of Washington county, Ky., died on the 22d ult. He had the pastoral charge of four Baptist churches, and was a good and useful man.

A new Congregational church was formed Lewiston Falls, Me., on the 8th.

Lewiston Falls, Me., on the 8th.

A new church was constituted on the 30th ult., in Richmond, Va. It is to be called the Leigh street Baptist Church, and contains 103 members. Rev. Dr. Howerl preached the sermon, Rev. J. B. Taylor offered prayer, Rev. Henry Watkins gave the hand of fellowship, and Rev. Dr. Jeter delivered the charge to the church.

A new house of worship on Moust Airy, in Warren county, Mo., was dedicated on the 30th ult. Much of the work in its erection was done gratuitously by members of the church and congregation.

The new Episcopal church edifice erected by the parish of Grace Church, Honesdale, Pa., was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, on Wednesday, Aug. 2d.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church a handseme lot of ground at Whitehall, below Bordentown, N. J., on which that congregation contemplate erecting a handsome edifice in which to held divine service.

Rev. Dr. Bullard's congregation, in St. Louis, and now building on Lucas place a church, 84 feet front by 130 feet deep, with a tower and spire 285 fee high. Many novel yet useful improvements are making in the construction and equipment of this structure, which will involve an expense largely over \$100,000, when it shall be finished.

\$100,000, when it shall be finished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. L. A. Lowry, pastor of the Jackson church, Mis-issippi, has been elected to a Professorship in Oakland College. In view of this the caurch has met and expressed their unwillingness to part with their pastor, especially in view of his leaving for "a post whose duties would necessarily take him a way from the functions of a minister of the Gospel."

The following are the statistics of the Episcopal Church in New Haven for the past year: caurches 8; families, 1,190; baptisms, 171; communicants, 1,399; Sabbatu school scholars, 891; contributions, \$6,749 27. More than one eighth of the members of the Episcopal church in the State are to be found in New Haven, and more than one fourth of its contributions are made there.

It is said that at least four fifths of the population of Texas are wholly unreached by any regular means.

of Texas are wholly unreached by any regular mean of evangelical instruction, either f om the pulpit Sunday school, or other source. Surely this asser

According to the Presbyterian of the West, the Presbyterian church organization in Ohio dates as far hack as 1790. In October of that year, Rev. David Rice, of the Transylvania Presbytery, Ky, visited Cincinnati and organized the First Presbyterian Church, which now exists there. In June, 1791, Rev. James Kemper, of the same Presbytery, visited the church, and agreed to labor for one year from the next fall; at the end of this time he was all. the next fall; at the end of this time he was called, and settled as pastor for three years loager, or until 1795, and was succeeded in the First Courch by Rev. P. Wilson, of Abington Presbytery, N. J., who came in 1797, and labored until his death in July, 1799. Mr. Wallace succeeded Mr. Wilson in 1800; and though an early minister in the State, yet was not the first, as has been erroneously stated in the mention made of his death.

and though an early muister in the State, yet was not the first, as has been erroneously stated in the mention made of his death.

Scene in Oours—Immense Excitement —On Monday evening an amusing though rather pointed passage at arms took place between Rocorder Summers and Counsellor Field. When the case of the fair but frail Jennie Gleeson was on the tapis, and when the case was closed, and the Recorder simply fined the accused, the counsellor protested against the act as an outrage on public justice. Having slept over the matter, the Re order took his seat on the following morning, and the counsellor took on the following morning, and the counsellor took it into his head to go before the Recorder, and when there he asked permission to make a motion. I have being granted, he launched out into a running commentary on what he was pleased to consider the Recorder's filegal act of the previous evening, whereupon the Recorder told him to "hold on." And so the counsellor did hold on—in a sense different, however, from that intended by the Recorder. This brought the blood to the Becorder's face, and the ire to his bile, and bringing his knuckles down hard on the desk before him, he ordered the counsellor to be committed to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of court. The counsellor here observed that since the present Recorder had been presiding, the count had generally been considered a legitimate obje to foon-temit; and then, shaking his finger at the Recorder had been presiding, the count had generally been considered a legitimate obje to foon-temit; and then, shaking his finger at the Recorder had been presiding, the count had generally been considered a legitimate obje to foon-temit; and then, shaking his finger at the Recorder he said, "while clothed in your little brief authority you may play after this fashion your fantastic tricks, but the time will come when I shall meet you on equal terms, and then I shall have my revenge, for I consider you to be nothing but a d—1 jackass." At this juncture the Reco

sellor was conveyed to prison to purge himself of his contempt.—New Orleans True Delta, Aug. 16.

LATE FROM REO.—Our latest dates from Rio de Janeiro, received via England, are to July 7. We learn that some of the coffee dealers at Rio had withdrawn their stocks from the market. It is also stated that there continued to be extreme difficulty in securing coffees swited to the United States market. There were also but few vessels loading for the United States, and our supplies, therefore, are likely to be limited for some time to come. But two unengaged American vessels were in port. The ship ments to the United States for the month of June had been 44,992 bags, and the shipments to the same destination for the crop year ending June 30, were 234.216 bags less than for the preceding crop year.—Bultissore American.

A FAMILY SWEPT AWAY.—Less than a week ago a child of Paul M'Claskey, residing near Shear, Psokard & Co.'s furnace, on Grand street, died of cholers. The next day Mr. M'Claskey died, then another child, and yesterday the only remaining child, with its mother and aunt. Thus a whole family have been swept away by this relentless scourge.—Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 23.

PROMISING FAMILY.—In Serstaga, on Monday, a boy twelve years of age, named Moor, was sent to the county juli for stelling. In juli he met a brother, in confinement for crime; also a brother in law, atting for the Grand Jury to investigate a charge of writury. A sister of Moor's (the wife of the one in juli, or periury) is in the county poor house, on the chart of being a prostitote and vagnant. Another one of the family was arrested on Wednesday for malicion valiethief. The father is a Isboring man, somewhat viven to indulgence in spirituous liquors, but not othe. Wife viciously inclined.

Treatment of Emigrants-The Late Rope

New York, Aug. 23, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, In referring, in to-day's HERALD, to the report of the committee of the British Heuse of Commons on the subject of emigration, you state that no statistical record is kept here showing in what condition emigrants arrive. In this you are probably correct, for I know nothing to the contrary.

You also state that the committee recom mend opening negotiations with this government on the subject. By this I understand you mean the subject of emigration generally.

As a shipowner, and one largely interested in the emigration trade, I should be glad to see any reasonable alterations made in the present emigration laws, whereby the health of the emigrant would be benefitted; but I am very much inclined to believe that were the whole arrangements for carrying passengers between this country and Europe (particularly Liverpool and London) left altogether to private enter-prise, untrammelled by laws on both sides the Atlantic, (which now confound the shipowner and the captain,) save the regulation of space that passengers would be better cared for and less mortality ensue. This, however, is matter of opinion.

The main object I have, however, in calling your attention, is another portion of the report of this committee, in which they state, in subtance, that it is no longer the duty of the British government to facilitate, but to throw every legitimate obstacle in the way of the laboring classes wishing to leave of the laboring classes wishing to leave the United Kingdom. This is the root of the whole present movement in the House of Commons. The people have found that a free country is preferable to an op-pressed and over-taxed one; and the British government is fearful that the advantages of this vast and fertile continent, and the liberality of our institutions, will draw from the United Kingdom the very vitals of her existence.

Kingdom the very vitals of her existence.

I suppose no sane man will attempt to deny that emigration has been one of the main instruments in the wonderful advancement of this country. If labor be wealth, then untold wealth has been poured upon us. But the British government is determined to do all it can to stop this source of wealth from us; and I ask, is our government to be a party to such a movement? Is it not rather the duty of this government to watch with a careful and jealous eve any movement on the part of the English government to watch with a careful and jealous eye any movement on the part of the English government concerning this important subject, and to see that no unfair or unjust laws are made to deter our ships from proceeding on their accustomed voyages without the many annoyances to which they are even now subjected by the agents of the British government, and that for no other purpose than to make them give up the trade of carrying passengers from Great Britain to this country? Let our government be on the alext.

from Great Britain to this country? Let our government be on the alext.

Whatever good the British government might have done in times past, or may do in time to come, depend on it, the whole of the present movement on the subject of emigration is but to prevent the English, Irish, and Soutch people from leaving their country to better tueir condition here, and add prosperity to the United States.

dition here, and add prosperity to the United States.

There is one, and one way only, by which this can be accomplished; and that is by putting so many heavy restrictions on passenger ships as to make it impossible for them to carry passengers unless at an enormons price—a price beyond the possibility of the Irish people being able to pay. To accomplish that is now the chief object of the English government; and as it cannot, in this day and generation, without causing a rebellion, pass any arbitrary law to prevent people from emigrating, it is endeavoring to obtain the same result by tampering with our shipping interest—by making continual changes in the laws affecting carrying passengers; and it hopes thereby eventually to make it absolutely necessary for shipowners to demand such a price for carrying emigrants as will compel them to abandon altogether their cherished hope of joining their friends and countrymen here, and o. Settling down peaceably in this land of freedom and this field of labor. Then our government should pause and consider well before making any new laws, or entering into any negotiations with the British government on this subject. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

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MURDERS NEAR CAIRO, ILLINOIS .- According

MURDERS NEAR CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—According to the Evansville Jourwal's correspondent, some foul murders have been committed of late on the Lower Mississippi. At Dog Tooth Bend, eighteen miles from Cairo, a difficulty took place between two men by the name of Alexander and McCama, the former having a gun in his hand at the time, with which he was endeavoring to shoot the latter. A Mr. Jones interfered and separated the belligerents. Shortly after this conflict, a young man by the name of Arrington arrived on the ground, and learning the particulars of the affair, remarked that "he would dislike for Alexan ler to attack him in that manner, as he believed it would not be safe for him." Alexander, who had retired to a stable loft near by, heard the remark, and conting down with his gun in his hand, confronted Arrington and defied him to repeat it. Arrington attempted to do so, but before finishing, Alexander placed the gun against his forcheed, and discharged its contents in his brains. Arrington fell, a terribly mangled corpse, and Alexander fled, gained an island in the Mississippi, where, among the thick growth of cotton wood, he concealed himself for the night. A party was immediately organized and started in pursuit. They found him on the island next morning, brought him back, had an examination, convicted him, and accompanied him to the county jail, where he is now incarcerated, awaiting the sitting of the Circuit Court in October next. Eight miles from Cairo, in Missouri, two men, Anderson and Millikin, had a quarrel about a skiff caught in the river. Next day Anderson charged his rife, took a seat in his cwelling, commanding a view of the front entrance thereto, and despatched a messenger for Millikin, who expecting a settlement of the difficulty, at once started for Anderson's house. He passed the gate, but upon attempting to enter the door, was pierced through the breast with a rifle ball, falling dead on the spot, without even a groun. The neighborhood was immediately alarmed, but not in time to secure Ande

not in time to secure Anderson. He fied immediately, and has not been heard of sizee.

Cold Blooded Murder.—A day or two since, we noticed, in a short paragraph, that a man named Egbert Barnett was killed in Vermilion county, llinois, a day or two before, by another Lamed Boaley. The particulars of this case show one of the most wilful and cold blooded murders on rec rd. It appears that Boaley was a hired man, working for Barnett, who was a farmer in good circumstances. On Monday last, Boaley invited Bartet to accompany him on a squrrel hunt, which Barnett very reality accepted, and, after a successful unit, they returned, and when near home—Barnett in advance carrying the game—he drew up his gan and shot him, the ball passing through his lungs, and causing death on Wedresday evening. The whole affair was witnessed by a man and woman at the house, and Boaley, when questioned as to the cause of committing the dreadful act, cooly replied that he wanted to kill a man, and that he would have killed his employer in the woods, but he was fearful that he might not kill him instantly, and then he would be left to suffer. After this confession, he turned and left the premises, since which time he has not been captured. The man who witnessed the deed was in poor health, and fearing of serious consequence, did not attempt to arrest the murderer, who is reported to be a large and stout man. We are informed by persons from that region that it is the prevailing opinic up that way that Boaley was hired to do the accused act by a man with whom Barnett had a difficulty several weeks since. The murder was committed five miles north of Dalas Post Office, Vermillion county, Illinois. A reward of \$200 is offered for the arrest of the murderer, by the friends of the deceased.— Prairie City.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A singular occurrence, resulting in a melancholy manner, took place, a few days since, in the town of Hamburg, in this county. An Irishman was engaged in digging a well, and, after getting down to the depth of some eighteen feet, found signs of water very perceptible. At last he struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when all at once, and with a noise like thunder, sufficiently loud to be distinctly heard all over the neighborhood, a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the orifice, instantly killing the unfortunate man, and filling the well to the depth of ten or twelve feet with water. Gas still escapes profusely, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resumbling a large candron of boiling fluid.—Buffale Democracy, Aug. 24.

The Death of Sontag and Po

The Beath of Sentag and Peanelly.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans BMarroo, Friday. ag. 4, 86.
In your journal of the 25th June and 12th Jare published two letters from Mexico, in why on announce the explorable deaths of Made Sontag and M. Pozzolini, in company with Br. debrand, during the last hours of her illness, having sitended M. Pozzolini, in company with Br. debrand, during the last hours of her illness, having sitended M. Pozzolini, in company with Br. debrand, during the last hours of her illness, having sitended M. Pozzolini, in company with Br. debrand, of what passed, more exactly that you of what passed, more exactly that you so well as the month of Manchbeirg rumored that some cases of choica I broken out in one of the quarters of the fty Mexico—as a member of the municipal govenn. I was empowered to find out what trath there y in the rumor. Unhappily there was no doubt is several persons of the lower orders were stack with this pest. Since then, the malady, her slowly, has not ceased to speed in different quere of the city; but what was a certain fact for the physicians accust med to see cholera attawas atoutly deni-d by persons ignorant of medic They attributed—as is shown by your correspondent—to the heat the sudden and frequent decaused by the veritable Asiatic cholera, and wiwere immediately augmented when the raims commenced to refresher the atmosphere.

To the 4th of June, the malady, with some ceptions, had attacked the poor orders; but sit that epoch the better classes began to be victi and for this reason: The fetes celebrated in the lage of 8th Augustine, four leagues from Mexico of tets, and by so large a crowd, broke out w frightful violence, so much so that all those presenters are tracked. Mad. Sontag, aptic of hemself, drawn to see this fete, and there she caught gem of the malady, as die also M. Pozzolini, Spanish Consou, the Secretary of the British Le ton, the Prench Minuser, and several other tinguished persons in Mexico.

On the 12th, laving visited her in company wher ph

So of Madame Sontag and M. Possolini. Your huble servant,

Musical and Theatrical.

Broadway Theatre—Miss Davenport, who acting is universally acknowledged to be of a most finished character and whose engagements this city have always met with the most decide success, is announced to appear to morrow evening The piece selected for the occasion is the new plicentiled "Camille," adapted from the French f. Miss Davenport, by the author of "Civilization Camille will be sustained by Miss Davenport, as the character of Armaed Dewal, by that stelling actor and great favorite, Mr. Conway. The clesing feature of the evening will be the comedette, styled "To Oblige Benson."

Boweny Theatre—Miss Susan Denin, who performances during the past week have met withe most flattering success, has been prevailed upe by manager Waldren, to remain for two night longer, being positively her last appearance. To-morow night she will appear in two pieces:—Mariar, as in the "Wife," and Colin in "Nature an Philosophy," supported in the other leading chain acters, by Messra. Pope and Winans. Byron, "Sardanapalus," adapted to the American stage b Mrs. T. B. Hamblin, is to be produced shortly. I will be put upon the Bowery bard, in a style 4 magnificence, which the Bowery bard, in a style 4 magnificence, which the Bowery shard, in a style 4 magnificence, which the Bowery shard, and the accomplished Russian dansuses, Mile. Yron Mathias, ar advertised to appear again to morrow evening. The performances provided comprise evolutions on the style of the style of the style of the style of the produced shortly. Will he provent a new grand divertisement, and fiver the Night Owi." In the divertisement, Mile Mathias will ear ute the Prima D nona Valse, an Le Pas de l'Abeille. This is an unusually attractive bill of extertainment, and cannot fail in draw ing a crowded assemblage, which we must say the Ravels always do. Burton and his talented company will appear on Tuesday.

NATIONAL TREATRE—Mr. J. A. Leonard, a popular Western tracedian, is to appear

"Othello," Scott appearing as Othello, Leonard at as Isgo, Mrs. Nichola as Desdemona, and Mrs. J. R. Scott as Amelia. The very amusing burletts of "Al-Lad in the Wonderful Lump," in which Miss Hathaway is so enthusiastically received every night, will terminate all. We would advise those who desire comfortable scats for the performance, to secure their places in the day time, for a very crowded attendance may be expe ted.

American Muskum.—This establishment continues to be patrolized as well as ever, which, indeed, is not to be wondered at, for the numberless curiosities centained in the salcons will amply repay a visit, independent of the ex elleut dramatic representations given in the lecture room. The interesting drama entitled "Adele," and the laughable face of "Lend Me Five Shillings," will be given to-morrow aftercoon, and in the evening the plessing comedy of "Perfection," and the touching and amusing drama, styled the "Maid and the Magple."

Hippodenne.—The Firemen's Foot Race is to come off to-morrow evening, in which twenty members of the department are to contend for prises of \$30, \$20, and a magnificent silver trumpet, valued at \$100. The trumpet is to be given to the company whose member wins the first prise. This race has created a great sensation already, and no doubt will be the means of filling the Hiphodrome in every available department. The usual performances will be given in the afternoon and evening.

Wood's Minstrells.—This popular company is to produce a new feature to-morrow evening, entitled "Jim Brown and his Fairy Light Grard" in conjunction with the successure fare of "Box and Cox." It is useless for us to say more of this company, for the public are too well aware of their sterling qualifications for the produced to mirrow night, at the earnest request of the patrons of this truly talented company. We regret that the "Bobenian Girl" should be withdrawn so ason but hope that its representation will soon be resumed. A burlesque on "Lu rezis Borgis" is igreheaval, and will shortly be

ing of songs, choruses, instramental solos and dancing.

Sandronn's Opera Troupe have leased Stuyes and institute, 659 Broadway, and have gone to or siderable expense in fitting up for their entertainents. They are to commence to morrow night when we hope their exertions will be amply recompensed, for, as far as diversity of talent is concerned in the proper rendering of negro performances, they are unrivalled.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Dod worth's celebrated Cornet Band are to give another of their pleasing Sunday concerts to night. These who desire to spend this evening pleasantly should visit the Garden.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Cooper was killed on the Belvidere Railroad on Friday evening, near the Kingswood station, in Hunterdon county, ten miles above Lambertville. He was observed walking on the track. The engineer blew his whistle; the man looked back, but did change his course. He continued to walk thereon until the cowcatcher struck him. He died in about one hour afterwards. His conduct has been rather singular for some time past. He has been heard to say repeatedly that he would like to see the trainatempt to run in upon him, and that he would walk the track without regard to the trainatempt to run in upon him, and that he would walk the track without regard to the traina

walk the track without regard to the trains.

CHEAPER PAPER. — The New Orleans Bulleting thinks that the great desideratum of the age—their cheap paper want—is to be supplied tarough the oltra plant of the South. That paper states that rope of a very fine quanty is manufactured from this plant, and adds that, if it will make rope it must—make paper. Okra is the vegetable which furnahes the principal ingredient of the famous "guabo," a dish that occupies much the same position in the affections of Southerners as "chowder" in the Eastern States. It is a delictious vegetable gelating, and properly prepared is worthy the distinction it has attained.